

The Principal.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

"TIS ONLY A DOLLAR"

The price of the *PRINCIPAL* is *only a dollar*. We put it as low as possible in order that the smallness of the sum may make it easy for everybody to send the money, without much delay, especially as it is made without any fraction, and makes good coin change.

But we fear that the smallness of the sum has a tendency to make some of our readers think that their failing to send it promptly, will make but very little difference to us.

"*'Tis only a dollar!*" say they to themselves, and I can't make a very great difference to the publisher, whether we send it now or a few months hence, nor will it fill the end of the year."

Pray think again, if you please. All the money we get comes by *subscriptions*, and if you do not send your money, it is not only a dollar, but so out of our means, if we should get no money at all. And how are we to do in the city where money is so hard to get, and every day we are cut, and for other dry reasons equally forcible and necessary?

The printing costs money, and the printers want their money, *every Saturday*, and will not wait to supply themselves with food, fuel, and clothing. It takes quite a number of them to print the *PRINCIPAL*, and every Saturday we have to pay out between thirty and forty dollars for their, or they would not print for us, the next week. They would have to find other employers who would pay them. "*'Tis only a dollar!*" you say, but we must have thirty or forty dollars every week for the printer.

Then, every publishing day, weekly, we must have four or five extra hands in the publishing office, to fold up, and pack, and direct the papers, and a cartman to take them to the Post-office. *These, too, must be paid, as soon as the work is done.* "*'Tis only a dollar!*" But we must have four or five of them, to send away the papers, after they are printed.

The printing paper, too, costs money; between twenty and twenty-five dollars, every week. And the paper merchant sends in his bill every week, expecting it to be paid, promptly. But where is the money to come from, if the greater part of our readers think it is of little importance to send the money, because "*'Tis only a dollar!*"

Besides all this, there is the office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, equal to the rent of a snug farm in the country.

All this has to be paid out, as we go along, without reckoning anything for the support of the Editor and of the Publisher, both of whom have families to be fed, clothed and sheltered, in the city, where they have to put up with narrow quarters, at a large price, and study the most rigid economy. And their labors are unremitting, every day, from morning till night. They must be at their posts, day by day, or the readers could not have the papers.

We hope, therefore, our readers will consider us and if they like the paper well enough to take it, and read it, send on the pay, before long. "*'Tis only a dollar!*" So small a sum cannot make much difference to you, but, in the aggregate, it makes all the difference in the world to us.

Just no word more. The smallness of the price, is the reason why we need, and ought to have twice the number of subscribers, that we should need to have at double the price. "*'Tis only a dollar,*" tell your neighbors, and persuade them to subscribe. Many of our expenses, such as rent, fuel, felling, packing, directing, keeping the accounts &c., are just the same as if we published a two dollar paper. The Editing costs even more labor, for it is easier to hand the printer a long piece of news or other printed matter to copy than to select, condense, make extracts, or write it over again, to make it shorter.

So if you want to have a dollar paper, like THE *PRINCIPAL* sustained, get your neighbors to take it and to send on the pay, because, "*'Tis only a dollar!*"

EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN OF OHIO, has been again elected a Senator of the United States.

POSITIONS OF REV. H. W. BEECHER.—In last week's *Independent*, Mr. Beecher gives his version of the late discussion in Plymouth Church, respecting slavery and the American Board. He defends his position, and disclaims some of the sentiments reported as having been uttered by him. We intend to give him a hearing, by copying his article, in our next.

RATHER EXPLICIT

The following Resolution was "passed and adopted by the Quarterly Conference of Skaneateles Station, Oneida Conference (of the Methodist Episcopal Church), Jan. 14, 1861, and signed by F. G. Weeks, Secretary. We clip it from the Northern Independent.

Resolved, That in answer to the question, What shall be done for the extinction of the great evil of slavery?—we will call it by its own appropriate name, Abaddon, or destroyer, and hurl it as a vile slander, and deadly enemy, over the shoulders of the M. E. Church, North, into the smoking hell or abyss from whence it emanated, there to smolder, and thence shall come, when in its author shall be forced forth up, to be continually assailed with its own malicious and terrible denunciations. We will, if necessary, don our exertions to sustain and support, by our sympathies and our counsel, by our means and by our prayers, those ministers who are faithfully labouring and fearlessly confronting official opposition, to clear the Church (if Christ from this foul plague-spot, and spread scriptural holiness over the land. And we will scrupulously withhold all our energies in every way, from all those who support or sustain slavery, either by direct or indirect means.

Another resolution commends "the Northern Independent," and pledges the Conference to sustain and circulate it, by every means in their power. This presents a refreshing contrast to the timidity and non-committal of some other ecclesiastical bodies and ministers, who cannot screw themselves up to the point of declaring slaveholding inherently sinful.

News of the Day.

CITY NEWS.

TERRIBLE CALAMITIES.—A series of dreadful events have taken place in New York and Brooklyn within a few days. A tenement house in Elm street, New York, took fire, and the result was the loss of at least eighteen lives, and the maiming of many others. The house was six stories high, and was occupied by twenty-two families. A little girl, in a bakery in the lower story, while filling a fluid lamp, set the fluid on fire, and presently the whole story was wrapped in flames. From every story, the inmates poured and crowded up the narrow staircase, screaming for help, while the fire rushed up, and suffocated or burned them to death. Many jumped out of the windows, and were killed or injured. The *Hotel Victory* of Messrs. Ames & Mott, between Myrtle Park, and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, was suddenly thrown down by an explosion of one of the boilers, and six men were killed and several others wounded.

At *Polty's* Distillery corner of North Fourth and First streets, a boiler exploded with the loss of one or two lives.

STEPHENS, executed in this city for the murder of his wife, protested his innocence to the last. He appeared very religious, and succeeded in convincing the attendant clergymen, Messrs. H. W. Knapp, and C. F. Skinner, of his sincerity and truthfulness. The *N. Y. Times* thinks they manifested more zeal than discretion in this, and suggests that "some of the most notorious criminals have been the most remarkable for religious fervor, when all hope was gone." This is true, even omitting the latter clause of the sentence, as is proved by the religious fervor of the worst oppressors, as noticed by Isaiah, (Chapters I. and LVIII), and as witnessed in our day. With the evidence on which Stephens was convicted, we are not sufficiently familiar to express an opinion in his case.

HON. J. R. GIDDINGS has been lecturing in the city, on the duties of the *U. S.* Government.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' eloquent lecture in Cooper Institute, on the history of St. Domingo, and Toussaint L'Ouverture, is reported at length in the *N. Y. Herald*, which will carry it

all over the South, and into the darkest corners of proslaveryism at the North except among the exclusive readers of the *N. Y. Observer*.—This is an event.

REV. C. C. FORTY of Detroit, in the address of the *N. Y. Herald*, has vividly indicated the colored people of Canada, from the aspirations which had appeared in that paper.—Another event.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW UNION PARTY.—A meeting has been held in Philadelphia to organize a new political party, for the express object of saving the Union, which it sees neither Democracy, the Douglas (or Anti-Douglas) branch of the American nor the Republican are deemed competent to do. Letters were read from Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, and John J. Crittenden. This gives an idea of the character of the new party, which some think will become a prominent one.

PHARMACEUT OF DUBLIN.—The *N. Y. Tribune* of Feb. 7, contains a letter, dated Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 29, from H. R. GALEY, in which he says:

"I have been looking through and taking notes in each of the States North-west of the Ohio, Minnesota excepted, during the past fortnight, and, though I hold no plans, predictions on record, I now make one, which I will not have credited when I left New York. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be nominated for President at Charleston next April, and that most of the Slave States will give him their Electoral Votes."

If Mr. Greeley's prediction is verified, there are not a few who will expect the election of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency. His "popular sovereignty doctrine" was adopted, in the Anti-Leopoldton Compromise of the Rep. House, and with the advice and approbation of Mr. Greeley, who afterward advised the Republicans of Illinois to run him for Senator, instead of setting up another candidate of their own. From that time forward, many of the Republican party have been willing to exchange their Philadelphia platform for that of Mr. Douglas. Would it be strange, if, in certain contingencies "H. G." should support him?

"OHIO GRAND UNION MEETING."—Under this head, the papers give an account of a "meeting of the Legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana," at Columbus, Ohio, at which Union Speeches were made, toasts drank, and any amount of bunkum patriotism ventilated. Governor Fremont responded to the toast of "the Union." Then the guests went to Cincinnati, where "there was plenty of wine and good food, free-slavery men and Anti-slavery men," at their reception, by the citizens. The Legislature of Ohio, takes the State five thousand dollars for the expense.

GOVERNOR MORGAN AND THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK, invited the Legislature of Kentucky to a similar festival in Albany, but the invitation was declined for lack of time. It strikes us that this is a strange device at a time like the present, and looks like daubing with untempered mortar and crying "peace, peace," when there is no peace.

THE HAREL'S FERRY TRIALS.

Conclusion of the Trial of Andrew Stephens.

CHARLESTON, Va., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The trial of Stephens was concluded to-day. No new evidence was adduced. The speeches of counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the question between the North and South.

The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but the counsel for the defence wished to be heard for his client. Mr. Harding made the opening argument. He denounced as a falsehood and libel that assertion of John Brown that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and the State, and referred to their action in putting down the invasion. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law, and charged that the prisoner was a blood-thirsty villain and wretch, and worse than Brown.

Mr. Seannott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech, going into a history of the rise and progress of the Republican Party, closing with an earnest appeal to the Jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the arguments of the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the Union meetings held in the North. The invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boasting of the eighteen millions of Northern men, and declared the South were prepared for any emergency.

The case was submitted to the Jury at 4 o'clock. They then retired and after fifteen minutes' absence, returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

The prisoner received the verdict with most perfect indifference, and smiled at the announcement.

Trial of Hazle

The trial of Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, commenced to-day. The talesmen selected from Frederick County were exhausted before the panel was completed. The court then adjourned to allow the sheriff to summon more talesmen. Messrs. Greer and Bousie are the counsel for the defense.

ONS TO THE WORLD. — At the regular date of concert if prayer for Christian missions in the Ch. of the Puritans The Rev. Mr. ROGERS, late of Kentucky, but he didn't come to social gatherings so much as to ask them to be so doing in the great work of evangelizing the world. Wherever he went, he was reminded that the country was in an alarming condition. That he admitted, but nothing was so alarming under the circumstances, as the position of the Church in reference to Slavery. The Southern Church was dead, as any Church must be, who sold its members to sell its coffers. It had been urged that the Gospel be preached in the South without referring to Slavery, but how could a man preach Christ, and omit to say something that love which worketh no ill to his neighbor? He related how he was by which Mr. Fee became an Anti-Slavery Christian, and how he was in his native State of Kentucky. He noticed the variety of persecutions to which he had been subjected, and the interposition of the Lord God against the persecutors. He next spoke of his own experience as a Missionary, and the progress resulting from the preaching of an uncompromising Gospel.

Mr. Rogers is quite a young man, and speaks with considerable force.

The lecture-room was well filled with an attentive audience, a large number of young men being present.

A collection was taken in behalf of the American Missionary Association.

DEATH OF MRS POLLEN.—We recd

case of Mrs. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, widow of the late Prof. CHARLES FOLLEN, one of the early and devoted pioneers of the anti-slavery enterprise, who was lost in the burning of the steamer Lexington. Like her husband, she was highly esteemed and beloved by her acquaintances, and like him, was heartily and actively devoted to the cause of freedom.

HUNGRY BLOODHOUNDS.—An unsuccessful have hunt has recently taken place in North Western Ohio. The Administration officials, made themselves discreditably prominent in the chase, but were foiled. The intended victim, who called himself John H. Washington, was arrested, as is common, on a charge of petit larceny, thrown into jail, and his "owner" telegraphed to come on. But before his arrival, he was liberated by Judge Latty, on habeas corpus, and proceeded to Canada. The pursuers expected to have pocketed the reward of \$500, offered for him.—*Hungry Bloodhounds.*

SAB OCCURRENCE.—As Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, with her son, eight years old, and servant girl, were riding in a buggy, the horse took fright, ran up the huggy, throwing them all on the stone sidewalk, violently, injuring them all, particularly Mrs. Beecher. Some accounts say that the physician does not consider her case dangerous. Others state that she lies in a precarious condition.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Bark Orion, Capt. Morgan, of New York, with a cargo of slaves, has been captured by the British war steamer, Pluto, carried into St. Helena, and delivered over to the U. S. Consul at that port.

A Spanish looking brig has been captured by the U. S. ship Constellation, on the coast of Guinea, and sent into Charleston,—where of course the captain and crew are safe enough!

Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

A number of witnesses have testified before the Committee, but, thus far, without implicating any more persons in the affair. The *Tribune* says:

The Hon. J. H. R. Grinnage was before the Congressional Committee's Ferry the evening of yesterday, and made his mark there as he has in all of his public utterances. He gave to his questioners a very intelligent view of *social matters*. They will be busy in studying it, and finger still in getting it down. Mr. Grinnage explained some *problems* in regard to human rights, to which Mr. Mason and his confederates on the Committee have not paid much attention. He said that the importance demands that they should be granted for little more than the time that the ill-fated *Free Soil* was before, but whether they were or not we are unable to say. The thing would have been simple if Mr. Grinnage had taken with him before the Committee a copy of *Ellis's Debates*, and read from George Mason's *Abolition* speeches, thereby to justify his own position, and to aid in the enlightenment of the mind of the Senatorial descendant of that distinguished patriot of the Revolution. Nor that Mr. Grinnage's *compact* statements need any apology or elaboration to sustain them; but, possibly, the Senatorial descendant of that illustrious ancestor would have been under instruction from ancestral sources, which he would not have been so conscious as our very black Republican Mr. Grinnage.

He gave a lucid account of his own acquaintance with John Brown, and of the purposes for which he gave him money.

The following is from the N. Y. Herald.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, appeared before the Senate Brown Bill Committee to-day. He declined taking the oath to testify unless he was permitted to enter his protest against the whole proceedings. By permission he made the following protest:

The undersigned, having been summoned to appear and testify before your committee, and being unable to resist the power of the Senate obeys the summons, but enters his protest against the proceedings, upon the following grounds:

First—Because the tribunal created in secret and inquisitorial

Second—Because it is created for purposes beyond the legitimate scope of legislative inquiry.

Third—Because it usurps powers nowhere clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution, to Congress, or either branch thereof.

Fourth—Because it is dangerous as a precedent, and liable to abuse, in the opportunity it gives for perversion of the great power of the Union to the gratification of vindictive party passion, in various ways, to the peril of private right and personal liberty, as by dragging citizens from their homes in any part of the country, and rendering no man secure in his own house.

Fifth—Because, waiving all other objections, it is unnecessary to assume as for all the purposes of investigation, testimony by deposition under the jurisdiction and within the limits of the respective States, is fully adequate. S. G. Howe.

The witness stated that he had known John Brown during a troubles in Kansas; he helped raise money and arms; they were raised by contributions made by the aid of individuals; he was anxious that he expected Brown would repel armed invasion by means of resistance; that Brown had gained his entire confidence; that he was a man of tried ability as well as sound character; that the troubles had ceased in Kansas, Brown continued to devote himself to advance the cause of practical anti-slavery; that in 1858 Forbes wrote to witness, claiming money for past services, Forbes told him that Brown had arms, & belonging to the anti-slavery cause; that he was in the concentration in Kansas, slave State, that he was incompetent to try the case; that he thought that the affairs were taken from Brown and given to him (Forbes) that he could expose it; witness had never known Forbes; that Senator Wilson, about the same time, wrote to witness, stating he had seen John Brown intended using arms and means belonging to a committee, for unlawful purposes, warning witness against him, and advising that the arms be taken from him; that in consequence of such information, witness went about to Brown to take the arms and property of the committee, then stored in the arsenal; witness was to be used only in defense of the freedom of the country; witness stated that he was not sure whether the arms are the same taken at Harper's Ferry, but that he was not sure; he would procure copies of the record, and of which he was in possession, and would do so; witness knew nothing of the convention in Canada; was not privy to the plan of attack on Harper's

